

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# *The* AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Volume 31

SEPTEMBER 1947

Number 9

---

More People on Farms.....	Margaret Jarman Hagood	1
California Counties Lead the Nation.....	Ray Hurley	3
Farm Assets at 111.2 Billions.....	Norman J. Wall	6
Cash Receipts of Farmers.....	H. C. Norcross	7
Farm-City Living Compared.....	Walter C. McKain	9
Northeast Ships in Dairy Cows... John L. Wilson and Glenn E. Casey		11
Turkeys for the Holidays.....	Gerson Levin	13
Cotton Crop Outlook.....	Troy Mullins	15

---

## More People on Farms

**A**T THE start of this year, 27,550,000 people were on farms. This total was 2,360,000 above that in January 1945, when farm population hit its war-time low. However, the 1947 total still was 2,719,000 under the 1940 level of 30,269,000.

Men returning to farms from the armed forces have been the biggest addition to farm population in the last 2 years. About 1,250,000 more men returned directly to farms from the armed forces in this period than left the farms to enter the forces.

It is estimated that a total of 2,400,000 men who were living on farms just prior to enlistment or induction entered the armed forces between September, 1940 and January 1947. This figure may include some duplication because of persons who reenlisted. It does not show the number of farm workers who served in the armed forces. Many of the service men from the farm had nonfarm jobs just before joining up, even though they were living on farms. Many others were in school. Also, of the total listed here, not all were away at any one time—some came back before the others left. More men from the farms were in the armed forces in January 1945 than at any other time. The total then was 1,850,000.

Up to the first of this year, an estimated total of 1,800,000 men went straight back to the farms after their discharge. Not all of these men have stayed on farms, for some moved later to cities and towns. On the other hand, some veterans who are not counted here may have been on farms in January 1947—those who worked in town a while after discharge and who later moved to farms.

Three out of every four farm men who went to war had returned to farming by last January, although not all of them stayed. Most of the 1,800,000 who went to farms straight from the armed forces had lived on farms just before going into the services. Besides these, however, some 600,000 others have left farms since 1940 to enter the armed forces. This gap of 600,000 is roughly the amount of population lost by the farms through mobilization and demobilization up to 1947. Some of these men are in the armed forces now, but most are not.

The second most important source of gain in farm population over last year was natural increase—more births than deaths. This accounted for 773,000 of the gain since 1945. The birth rate on farms in 1946 apparently was the highest since 1929.

# Wartime and Early Postwar Changes in Farm Population, United States and by Regions

Area	January 1947	January 1945	January 1940	Change 1940-45		Change 1945-47		Change 1940-47	
	Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Per- cent- age	Thous- ands	Per- cent- age	Thous- ands	Per- cent- age
United States.....	27,550	25,190	30,269	-5,079	-16.8	2,360	9.4	-2,719	-8.9
New England.....	753	604	617	-13	-2.1	149	24.7	136	22.0
Middle Atlantic.....	1,623	1,543	1,772	-229	-12.9	80	5.2	-149	-8.4
East North Central.....	4,077	3,886	4,589	-703	-15.3	191	4.9	-542	-11.2
West North Central.....	4,258	4,016	4,676	-660	-14.1	242	6.0	-418	-8.9
South Atlantic.....	5,671	5,011	6,025	-1,014	-16.8	660	13.2	-354	-5.9
East South Central.....	4,777	4,250	5,238	-988	-18.9	527	12.4	-461	-8.8
West South Central.....	4,128	3,723	5,008	-1,285	-25.7	405	10.9	-880	-17.6
Mountain.....	1,011	1,016	1,102	-86	-7.8	-5	-0.5	-91	-8.3
Pacific.....	1,262	1,141	1,242	-101	-8.1	111	9.7	10	0.8

Also, more people moved to farms from nonfarm areas in the last 2 years than moved from farms to town. This gave farms an increase of 337,000 people in the 2 years. Actually the net moves to farms was larger than this in 1945, but there was a small net migration from farms in 1946. As in former years, the total number of persons moving to and from farms was much greater than the net migration. More than a million people moved in each direction in 1945, and again in 1946.

Between 1940 and 1945, farm population fell off in every major region of the country. And between 1945 and 1947, in all but one—the Mountain States—this population has gone up.

The South had the heaviest losses in farm population during the war. Its loss was 3,287,000 between 1940 and 1945. The West South Central States had the highest rate of decline. The number of their people living on farms went down more than a fourth in this period. In the other two southern divisions the loss was between a fifth and a sixth of the 1940 population. Since January 1945, farm population of the South Atlantic and East South Central

States has regained about three-fifths of the losses. The West South Central States have regained less than one-third of theirs. The January 1947 farm population here was 18 percent below January 1940.

The north central divisions and the Middle Atlantic States ranked next to the South in rate of decrease. For these northern divisions the reduction was about one-seventh. The area as a whole has regained about one-third of the wartime decrease.

The two western divisions had relatively small declines during the war. In the Pacific States the postwar gain in farm population has completely offset the wartime reduction. In the Mountain States, the number last January was almost the same as in 1945.

New England lost little farm population during the war and since then has had a marked increase. However, the gain between 1945 and 1947 must be interpreted with caution. It may reflect largely a movement out of cities of persons who keep their city jobs but live in the open country.

MARGARET JARMAN HAGOOD  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

*The Agricultural Situation* is issued monthly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. It is published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for proper transaction of the public business and approved by the Director of the Budget.

Editor: Bert Johnson

Single copy 5 cents, subscription price, 50 cents a year, foreign 70 cents, payable in cash or money order to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

**The AGRICULTURAL SITUATION is sent free to crop and price reporters in connection with their reporting work**



# California Counties Lead the Nation

OF THE 25 counties which led the Nation in value of farm products sold and used at home in 1944, 16 are in California. This is not another California boosters' boast, but is shown by the 1945 Census of Agriculture.

All of the first 5 are in California. Los Angeles County heads the list with farm production worth \$131,348,964. Fresno and Tulare Counties also top 100 million dollars. The next 10 counties range from 84 million down to 50 million dollars; San Joaquin and Kern Counties, Calif.; Yakima, Wash.; Orange, Stanislaus and San Bernardino, Calif.; Aroostock, Maine; Imperial, Calif.; Lancaster, Pa.; and Sonoma County, Calif.

Value of agricultural production in the other 12 counties of the first 25 ranges from 49 million dollars for Sussex County, Del., down to 32 million for Sacramento, Calif. In between are Maricopa, Ariz.; Santa Clara and Riverside, Calif.; Polk, Fla.; Weld, Colo.; Merced, Ventura and Monterey, Calif.; Whitman, Wash.; and Hartford, Conn.

Knowing that California has some of the biggest county areas in the country, you might think land area would explain the number of California counties in this top group. But Los Angeles County, which leads the Nation, is smaller in total area than 9 counties whose production is less valuable—and ranks seventeenth among these 25 in the amount of land in farms.

Then let's see how Los Angeles County stands on some specific items. This county ranks first in the Nation in milk production and in the value of dairy products sold. And 98 percent of the county's milk is sold as whole milk, which accounts for about one-quarter of the value of agricultural production in the county. Los Angeles ranks third in production of oranges and of eggs, and fourth in value of vegetables harvested for sale and in value of fruit and nut production. The orange crop is worth almost as much as the milk produced. Sales of eggs, chickens, and turkeys amount to 11 percent of the total value of farm production—and sales of vegetables amount to a little less. The lemon crop contributed about 6 percent of the

total. Meat animals and other livestock products sold accounted for another 6 percent. Besides these, the county had three other crops worth over a million dollars—alfalfa hay, walnuts, and dry lima beans.

## Five Counties' Specialties

In only 5 of the top 25 counties does one specialty account for more than half the total value of agricultural production. Oranges were the specialty in 2 of these 5—Orange County in southern California, and Polk County in central Florida. Polk County produces more oranges than any other county in the United States, but Orange County has the most orange trees. Citrus crops harvested add up to within 1 percent of the total value of agricultural production in Polk County—with grapefruit accounting for a third and tangerines and mandarines for about 5 percent. In Orange County, oranges account for two-thirds of the value of all farm production for sale and home use. Dairy products, ranking second, are worth barely a tenth as much. Lemons and dry lima beans each amounted to somewhat over 5 percent of the total.

In Fresno County, in the San Joaquin Valley of California, the grape crop accounts for nearly 60 percent of the value of the county's production. Grape growers harvest a crop worth nearly seven times as much as the cotton crop which stands second in value. Fresno County leads the Nation in grape production, harvesting two and one-half times as many as Tulare County which ranks second. Some other groups of farm products in Fresno County are worth several million dollars, though contributing rather small percentages of the county's total value of agricultural production. These are (in order of value) dairy products, alfalfa hay, meat animals and other livestock products, peaches, vegetables, poultry products, barley, and flax.

Poultry products put Sussex County, Del., high on the list. Sussex County farmers raise more chickens than the farmers of any other county in the Nation—nearly five times as many as

the second highest county. Poultry products account for about seven-eighths of the total value of agricultural production in the county.

The potato crop accounts for over 90 percent of the value of farm production in Aroostook County, Maine, the north-eastern tip of the country. Aroostook has three times as much potato acreage as Kern County, Calif., which is second; and the "down easters" produce over two and one-half times as many potatoes. Oats and clover-timothy hay are million-dollar crops in Aroostook.

In 11 other counties, 1 crop or group of products accounts for one-third to one-half of the total value of agricultural production. For these 10 counties, oranges are foremost only in San Bernardino County in southern California. Potatoes account for a third of the value of farm production in Kern County in the San Joaquin Valley. Sonoma County, on the central California Coast, leads the Nation in egg production, and poultry products sold account for more than 40 percent of the value of its agricultural production. Sonoma County hens produce nearly twice as many eggs as the hens in Lancaster County, Pa., which ranks second.

Grapes in both the second and third ranking grape counties—Tulare and San Joaquin, both in the San Joaquin Valley—account for a third or more of

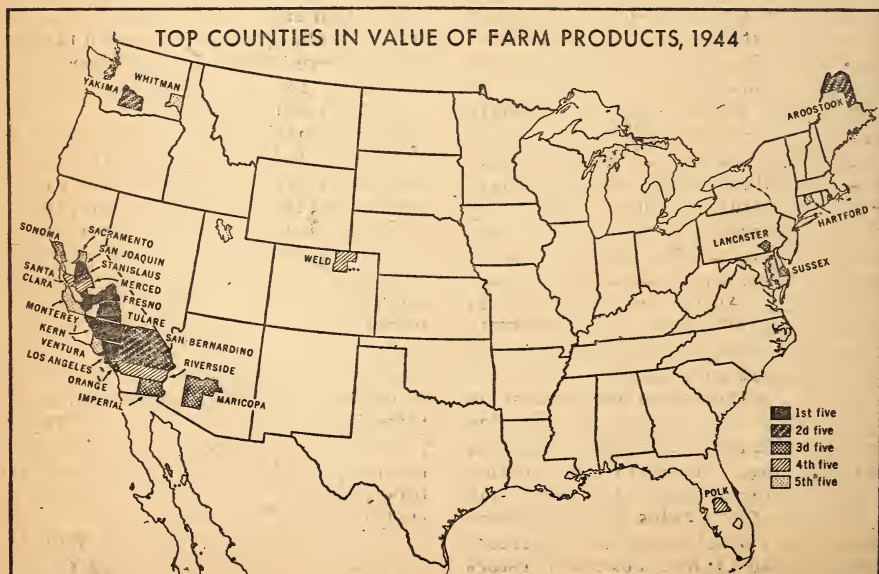
the value of agricultural production in each county.

Oranges, the second-ranking crop in Tulare County, were worth about one-quarter of the county total, and about two and one-half times as much as dairy products which stood third. Cotton and livestock products other than dairy and poultry each amount to a little over 7 percent of the total value, and alfalfa hay about 6 percent. Other crops and groups of products worth a million dollars or more were peaches, poultry products, vegetables sold, plums and prunes, wheat, barley, and walnuts,

Vegetables sold by Monterey County growers on the central coast of California accounted for almost half the value of the county's agricultural production. In Imperial County, in southern California, vegetable sales amount to about a third of the total value of production. These two counties stand first and second, respectively, in value of vegetables harvested for sale.

Yakima County in central Washington grows more apples than any other county in the Nation, and the apple crop is about 40 percent of the value of production in the county.

Whitman County, Wash., in the western part of the Columbia River Basin, is the Nation's second ranking wheat county. Wheat accounts for nearly





half the value of Whitman County's agricultural production, and dry peas nearly 40 percent.

Hartford County, in the Connecticut River Valley, is among the Nation's first 25 mainly on account of tobacco, which accounts for 45 percent of its total value of production. Dairy products account for about 15 percent of this county's total, and potatoes another 10 percent.

In Weld County, in northeastern Colorado, over 40 percent of the value of agricultural production came from cattle and sheep—feeders, stockers, and fattened animals. Weld County is one of the leading sheep-feeding counties in the Nation. Potatoes and sugar beets each amount to less than a third as much as the livestock total.

Los Angeles ranks first among the nine counties where less than one-third of the total value of agricultural production comes from any one crop or group of products. And except for Lancaster County, Pa., and Maricopa County, Ariz., the others are also in California.

In Lancaster County, in eastern Pennsylvania, sales of dairy and poultry products each accounted for over one-fifth of the total value of agricultural production. Corn was a little over one-eighth of the total, and tobacco, a little over one-tenth. Vegetables sold are worth over 2 million dollars. Winter wheat, potatoes, and clover-timothy hay were also million-dollar crops in Lancaster County.

Maricopa County in southwestern Arizona ranks fifth in the country in value of vegetables produced for sale, with lettuce by far the most important crop. Vegetables sold account for about one-quarter of the value of agricultural production. Cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, and wool add up to another sixth. Also in the million-dollar class are alfalfa hay, dairy products, grapefruit, cotton and oranges, as well as barley and sorghums.

Of the six California counties left in this group—three are in the San Joaquin Valley: Stanislaus, Merced, and Ventura. In Stanislaus County, dairy products made up more than a quarter of the value of agricultural production; peaches, about 18 percent; grapes, about 15; livestock and livestock

products except dairy and poultry, about 11; then poultry products, followed by apricots, almonds, and walnuts.

Dairy products also led in Merced County, with alfalfa next, followed by grapes, livestock products other than dairy and poultry; and poultry, peaches, almonds, and vegetables sold all amount to over 1 million dollars.

Oranges and lemons each account for a little more than one-quarter of the total value in Ventura County. Walnuts are a little over one-sixth and dry limas about a ninth. Vegetables, dairy products, apricots, and livestock products other than dairy and poultry were all over a million dollars.

Santa Clara County on the central coast of California, is the Nation's leading producer of plums and prunes. These account for over one-quarter of the Santa Clara value of agricultural production. Apricots are over one-sixth, and vegetables sold, one-eighth. Also over a million dollars were pears, poultry products, walnuts, cherries, grapes, and livestock and livestock products other than dairy and poultry.

Oranges are foremost again in Riverside County, in southern California, but account for less than a fifth of the county total. Amounting to less than half as much were grapes, vegetables sold, livestock and livestock products other than dairy and poultry, and poultry products. Still worth over a million dollars were alfalfa hay, potatoes, barley were also million-dollar crops in grapefruit, and walnuts.

Sacramento County vegetables sold accounted for about one-sixth of the total value, with pears and poultry each accounting for a little less. Dairy products and livestock and livestock products other than poultry accounted for between 2 and 3 million dollars each, and so did grapes. The alfalfa hay and barley crops were each over a million dollars.

Fruits are the leading products of 10 of the 25 counties. Vegetables and potatoes lead in six of them. Poultry products and dairy products each lead in three. Tobacco, wheat, and livestock products other than dairy and poultry each lead in 1.

RAY HURLEY  
*Bureau of the Census*

# Farm Assets at 111.2 Billions

**A**GRICULTURE'S assets are now worth over twice as many dollars as in 1940. The value of these assets at the start of this year is estimated at 111,209 million dollars compared with 53,805 million dollars in January 1940. Their dollar value went up 13 percent in 1946 alone.

Nearly half of this rise since 1940 is accounted for by higher farm real estate values. These values rose 74 percent during the 7 years.

Farmers' other physical assets were worth about 31 billion dollars on January 1 this year. This was a gain of 16 percent during 1946 and of 101 percent since 1940. These assets include livestock, harvested crops, farm machinery, motor vehicles, and household equipment of farmers.

Financial assets of agriculture totaled 22,077 million dollars on last January 1. Farmers' holdings of currency and bank deposits together went up 10 percent during 1946. Their holdings of United States Savings bonds rose 7 percent, and their investments in co-operatives grew by 13 percent. For the entire war period, these financial assets increased from 9 percent of total assets in 1940 to 20 percent in 1947. This increase occurred despite the rise in dollar values of physical inventories during this period.

For only one major item has the wartime trend of improvement in the individual balance sheet items been reversed. This is the item of debt. Instead of decreasing during 1946 as it had in other recent years, agricultural debt increased. Farm-mortgage debt

reversed its 20-year downward trend during 1946, increasing 160 million dollars to reach a total of \$4,890,000,000. This was the first time since 1927 that farm-mortgage debt had failed to decrease.

Farmers' non-real-estate debt also went up. Their debts of this kind to the principal lending institutions, on loans not secured by Commodity Credit Corporation guarantees, rose from 1,672 million dollars on January 1, 1946 to 1,959 million dollars last January 1. Non-real-estate loans made by miscellaneous lenders also are believed to have risen.

Owners' equities in the total assets of agriculture totaled 102,795 million dollars on January 1, 1947, or about 92 percent of the total. Creditors' claims amounted to only 8 percent of the total value. In 1940, proprietors had about an 81 percent equity.

Although the physical assets of agriculture now have a much greater dollar value than in 1940, the quantity of these assets has changed little over the war years. The value of farmers' livestock at the start of 1947, if figured at 1940 prices, would be about the same as on January 1, 1940. At 1940 prices, the value of crops during this period would have decreased slightly. On the other hand, figured at 1940 prices, the value of machinery and motor vehicles increased from 1940 to 1947. This implies there was an increase in physical amount of these items. Not only did the quantity of machinery on farms increase during the war, but such equipment was put to more use than before

Consolidated Balance Sheet of Agriculture, Jan. 1, 1940-47

Item	Jan. 1, 1940	Jan. 1, 1941	Jan. 1, 1942	Jan. 1, 1943	Jan. 1, 1944	Jan. 1, 1945	Jan. 1, 1946	Jan. 1, 1947
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
<b>Assets:</b>								
Real estate.....	33, 642	33, 497	35, 331	37, 855	42, 532	46, 389	52, 114	58, 604
Other physical assets...	15, 188	15, 809	19, 039	23, 590	25, 458	25, 867	26, 379	30, 528
Financial assets.....	4, 975	5, 532	6, 775	9, 228	12, 662	16, 012	20, 115	22, 077
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>53, 805</b>	<b>54, 838</b>	<b>61, 145</b>	<b>70, 673</b>	<b>80, 652</b>	<b>88, 268</b>	<b>98, 608</b>	<b>111, 209</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>								
Non-real-estate debt....	3, 438	3, 978	4, 163	3, 903	3, 452	3, 434	3, 119	3, 524
Real estate mortgages...	6, 586	6, 440	6, 290	5, 840	5, 300	4, 880	4, 730	4, 890
Equities.....	43, 781	44, 420	50, 692	60, 930	71, 900	79, 954	90, 759	102, 795
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>53, 805</b>	<b>54, 838</b>	<b>61, 145</b>	<b>70, 673</b>	<b>80, 652</b>	<b>88, 268</b>	<b>98, 608</b>	<b>111, 209</b>



and the newer models did better work than the old.

Not only has the quantity of their physical assets in agriculture changed far less than their dollar values, but farmers' liquid assets also have gained less in purchasing power than the dollar amounts show. The purchasing power of farmers' bank deposits can be found in a general way by looking at the prices of things a farmer buys. When prices rise, a given amount of money buys less goods and services. Between January 1, 1940 and the same date of 1947, the index of prices paid by farmers increased 85 percent. Consequently the 20,471 million dollars of currency, deposits, and bonds that farmers owned on January 1, 1947

would buy no more than 11,065 million dollars would have bought on January 1, 1940.

The large totals of the balance sheet fail to reflect the wide diversity of circumstances in which individual farmers find themselves. Some farmers gained in net worth during 1946, while others did not. Farmers who have considerable liquid assets often are those who are free of debt. Those with sizable indebtedness often are those with meager liquid resources. The aggregate statistics presented in the balance sheet for the industry as a whole fail to reveal these individual differences.

NORMAN J. WALL,  
*Bureau of Agricultural Economics.*

## Cash Receipts of Farmers

**F**ARMERS last year got more than 24.5 billion dollars from sale of farm products, according to revised estimates. The total was 208 percent above the 1935-39 average.

These 1946 receipts were the largest in a continually increasing series which started in 1939 and apparently has not yet reached its climax. In only 2 years in the 8-year period was there any tendency for the sharp rise in farm income to seriously slacken. This was in 1944 and 1945, when cash receipts went up only about 5 percent per year.

This long uptrend in farm income stemmed from the strong wartime and postwar demand for all farm products and from increased production. Total farm output rose steadily most of the time from 1939 to 1946. In 1938, total production for sale and for consumption in farm homes was 3 percent above prewar. Regular yearly increases brought total output in 1944 to 36 percent above prewar. In 1945 there was a slight drop, but the gain returned to 36 percent in 1946. These increases came more in livestock and products than in crops. Production of livestock and products rose from 2 percent above the 1935-39 average in 1938 to 41 percent above in 1944 and in 1946 was 37 percent above prewar. Crop production in 1938 was 5 percent above prewar and moved on up except in 1940 when it showed no change from 1939.

Price increases have played a major part in the gains in farm income.

While farmers' cash receipts have gained throughout the country, the gains varied widely between States. (See table.)

The table shows cash receipts by States for the 1935-39 average and for 1946, ranked in order of size. California and Iowa stood at the head of the list both for the 1935-39 average and in 1946 with largest cash receipts. West Virginia, Vermont, Delaware, New Hampshire, Nevada, and Rhode Island were the last 6 States on both lists and in the same order. Minnesota in fifth place, Michigan in fifteenth place, Kentucky, twentieth, Arkansas, twenty-first, and Maine thirty-eighth, were other States that did not change position from the 1935-39 average to 1946. Several other States shifted only a very few places. Texas went from third to fourth place and Illinois from fourth to third. Oregon shifted from twenty-eighth to twenty-seventh position. South Carolina moved from twenty-ninth to twenty-eighth place. Idaho went from thirty-third to thirty-second position. Massachusetts in thirty-fifth place in the 1935-39 average and Maryland in thirty-sixth position, exchanged places in 1946. New Mexico moved from fortieth to thirty-ninth position and Wyoming dropped from forty-first to forty-second place.

A few States, however, made drastic changes. North and South Dakota, in thirty-first and thirty-second positions, respectively, in 1935-39, rose to seventeenth and eighteenth places, in the same order, in 1946. Mississippi dropped from seventeenth place for the 1935-39 average to thirtieth place in 1946 and New York slid from seventh position in the earlier period to thirteenth in 1946.

An analysis of the income, in North and South Dakota from the prewar years through 1946 shows that receipts from livestock and products rose 264 percent compared with a gain of 201 percent for the United States and crop

receipts increased 606 percent compared with 217 percent for the country as a whole. In South Dakota the changes were even greater with gains of 325 and 820 percent for livestock and crops, respectively. In Mississippi, however, receipts from livestock increased 222 percent, slightly more than for the United States, and the gain for crops was only 66 percent, much less than for the entire country. In New York the gains for livestock and crops, 148 and 134 percent, respectively, were both below those for the United States.

H. C. NORCROSS,

*Bureau of Agricultural Economics.*

Farmers' Cash Receipts for Products, 1935-39 and 1946

State	Average cash receipts 1935-39	State	Cash receipts 1946	Percent above 1935-39
	<i>Thousands</i>		<i>Thousands</i>	
1. California .....	626,252	California .....	2,075,557	231
2. Iowa .....	540,106	Iowa .....	1,749,732	224
3. Texas .....	485,091	Illinois .....	1,444,743	202
4. Illinois .....	478,783	Texas .....	1,387,604	186
5. Minnesota .....	329,200	Minnesota .....	1,054,876	220
6. Ohio .....	325,673	Wisconsin .....	934,765	215
7. New York .....	305,158	Kansas .....	875,593	237
8. Wisconsin .....	296,852	Missouri .....	867,163	249
9. Indiana .....	266,048	Ohio .....	857,804	163
10. Pennsylvania .....	264,325	Nebraska .....	840,400	265
11. Kansas .....	259,454	Indiana .....	847,064	218
12. Missouri .....	243,780	North Carolina .....	753,193	232
13. Nebraska .....	232,643	New York .....	741,872	143
14. North Carolina .....	227,143	Pennsylvania .....	648,898	145
15. Michigan .....	218,725	Michigan .....	634,553	190
16. Oklahoma .....	167,015	Washington .....	512,292	244
17. Mississippi .....	154,659	North Dakota .....	498,592	427
18. Washington .....	148,791	South Dakota .....	498,251	431
19. Georgia .....	146,484	Oklahoma .....	484,794	190
20. Kentucky .....	146,350	Kentucky .....	439,366	200
21. Arkansas .....	135,658	Arkansas .....	438,534	223
22. Tennessee .....	125,012	Florida .....	413,071	248
23. Colorado .....	124,343	Georgia .....	408,106	179
24. Virginia .....	120,466	Tennessee .....	399,579	220
25. Florida .....	118,751	Colorado .....	389,186	213
26. Louisiana .....	114,668	Virginia .....	360,600	199
27. Alabama .....	110,435	Oregon .....	340,977	218
28. Oregon .....	107,364	South Carolina .....	316,493	218
29. South Carolina .....	99,577	Alabama .....	306,953	178
30. New Jersey .....	99,157	Mississippi .....	303,576	96
31. North Dakota .....	94,654	Montana .....	303,438	261
32. South Dakota .....	93,800	Idaho .....	284,719	207
33. Idaho .....	92,744	Louisiana .....	250,838	119
34. Montana .....	84,065	New Jersey .....	245,827	143
35. Massachusetts .....	74,879	Maryland .....	200,617	188
36. Maryland .....	69,635	Massachusetts .....	171,884	130
37. Connecticut .....	53,831	Arizona .....	169,551	125
38. Maine .....	52,403	Maine .....	150,593	187
39. Arizona .....	52,175	New Mexico .....	146,418	212
40. New Mexico .....	46,893	Utah .....	129,602	198
41. Wyoming .....	44,685	Connecticut .....	126,475	135
42. Utah .....	43,474	Wyoming .....	118,788	166
43. West Virginia .....	40,755	West Virginia .....	105,691	159
44. Vermont .....	38,204	Vermont .....	94,657	148
45. Delaware .....	23,568	Delaware .....	84,685	259
46. New Hampshire .....	22,367	New Hampshire .....	50,231	124
47. Nevada .....	12,697	Nevada .....	32,356	155
48. Rhode Island .....	9,574	Rhode Island .....	18,970	98
United States total .....	7,973,366	United States total .....	24,518,527	208



# Farm-City Living Compared

NOT ONLY a few of more than 100 level-of-living items are farm families better off than nonfarm families. That is the conclusion drawn from a comparison of farm and nonfarm living conditions, as itemized in the 1940 Census, the 1945 Census of Agriculture and other sources. Farm people not only have fewer conveniences at home than nonfarmers, but they also have fewer community services.

Income tells much. In 1945 the net income of farm people was \$743 per capita, whereas the per capita net income for nonfarmers was \$1,259. The per capita retail sales in 1939 for the farm population is estimated at \$211, while the per capita retail sales for the rest of the population is estimated at \$314.

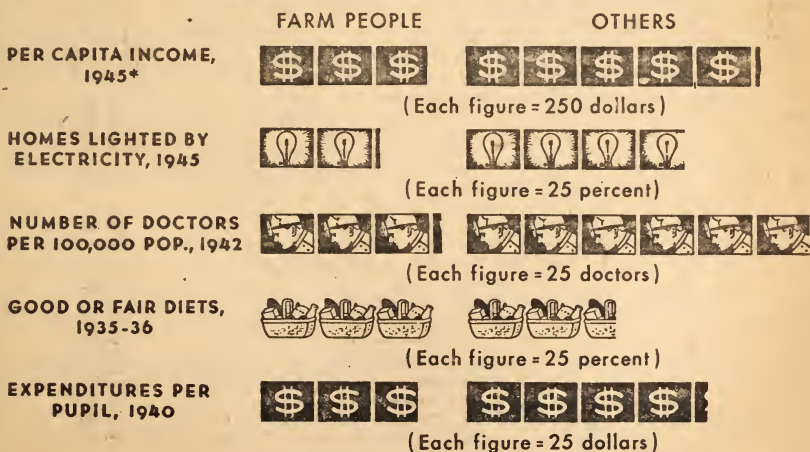
By the latest figures, 52 percent of the rural farm homes had electricity, compared with 96 percent for other homes in the United States. Some 27 percent of the families in rural farm communities have electric refrigerators, while 62 percent of the homes in urban communities are so equipped. The same is true for other conveniences. Twenty-two percent of the rural farm families have electric toasters, 7 percent have electric mixers, 24 percent have vacuum cleaners, 46 percent have

electric irons. In urban areas 65 percent of the families have toasters, 19 percent have mixers, 58 percent have vacuum cleaners and 93 percent have electric irons. Ninety-five percent of the urban homes have running water and only 28 percent of the rural farm homes are so equipped. Four out of five urban homes have bathing equipment, compared with less than one out of five rural farm homes. Nearly 70 percent of city homes have a flush toilet and less than 20 percent of the rural farm homes.

In 1945 over a fifth of the rural farm dwellings needed major repairs, but only a twelfth of the urban homes. Four times as large a proportion of urban homes as rural farm homes had central heating. Urban homes had fewer persons per room than rural farm homes. Nearly the same proportion of urban and rural families had installed cooking facilities and radios. A larger proportion of rural farm families had pressure cookers (23 percent) than urban families (5 percent). A slightly higher proportion of rural families had pianos.

In educational facilities and attainments, the rural population is also at a disadvantage. School terms average 168 days in rural areas, compared with

## FARM AND NONFARM COMPARISONS



\* NET INCOME FOR FARM PEOPLE



182 days in town. In urban areas there is \$405 worth of school property and equipment for each pupil enrolled and in rural areas only \$135. In 1940 the average teachers' salary was \$959 per year in open country schools, compared with \$1,955 in city schools. On the other hand, rural areas have only 27 pupils per teacher, compared with 32 in the cities. Rural school indebtedness amounted to \$72 per pupil, compared with \$180 in urban areas. However, rural children drop out of school earlier than city children. In 1940, some 93 percent of the urban children who were 15 years of age were still attending school, compared with 77 percent of the rural farm children. More than half of the 19-year-olds in urban places had completed high school, compared with less than 30 percent in the rural areas.

Most of our health and medical facilities are located in cities. For every 100,000 rural farm people there were only 89 doctors located in the same county. The nonfarm population was more adequately supplied. For every 100,000 of them there were 159 doctors located in the same county. The same situation is true for dentists. For every 100,000 rural farm people, there were 35 dentists available in the same county. For every 100,000 nonfarm population 64 dentists could be found in the same county. In a similar way there were 187 hospital beds readily available to the rural farm population compared with 372 for the nonfarm population. In 1943 nearly 9 out of every 10 urban births occurred in hospitals with a doctor in attendance. Only 5 out of 10 rural babies were delivered by a doctor in a hospital. Maternal mortality was higher in rural areas in 1940. Four mothers died for every 1,000 births in 1940. Cities with a population of 10,000 or more had a maternal mortality rate of 3.4 per 100 births. In rural areas, 50 children died in their first year for every 1,000 live births, compared with 42 per 1,000 in cities of 10,000 or more.

But the diets of farm families are usually much better than those of nonfarmers. The Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics reports that half of the farm families interviewed in 1936-37 had good diets and only a fifth of a comparable group of families in

villages and cities could claim a good diet.

In many other respects farm families are disadvantaged. Most farm families must travel greater distances to make purchases, to enjoy commercial recreation, professional services, and many other types of services. A smaller proportion of rural families subscribe to magazines. Moreover, few in rural areas can have police and fire protection, good roads, libraries, and public-welfare activities on a par with cities.

All of these level of living items are being analyzed for rural and urban differences in a study now being made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. While average figures have been used in this presentation, one of the final reports will indicate regional variations. Another report will show the extent to which these disparities have widened or narrowed in the past years.

WALTER C. MCKAIN  
*Bureau of Agricultural Economics*

## Wheat Insurance

THE 200 counties where Federal crop insurance on wheat will be in effect during the coming year have been named. Twenty-four States, including all major wheat areas, share in the 1948 experimental insurance program.

Most of these counties are in the Great Plains. Kansas, leading winter wheat State, has 30 of them. North Dakota, most important among the spring wheat producing States, has 20.

Representing the hard red winter wheat area, in addition to the Kansas counties, are 6 counties in Colorado, 12 in Nebraska, 2 in New Mexico, 1 in Wyoming, 12 in Oklahoma and 13 in Texas. Counties in the major spring wheat area other than those in North Dakota are: 12 in South Dakota, 7 in Minnesota and 11 in Montana. Counties in the far Western States which include those important for soft white wheat are: 5 in Oregon, 7 in Washington, 6 in Idaho, 3 in California, and 2 in Utah. Eight counties in Illinois, 9 in Indiana, 2 in Maryland, 6 in Michigan, 9 in Missouri, 2 in New York, 10 in Ohio, and 5 in Pennsylvania were selected to represent the soft red wheat area.

## Northeast Ships in Dairy Cows

**N**ORTHEASTERN dairymen last year relied more on outside areas to supply replacement cows for their herds than in any of the 13 years before. Records of in-and-out movement of dairy cattle, as summarized by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, showed net in-shipments of 91,000 head in 1946 into the 11-State area, including all of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. Around 147,000 dairy cattle moved into these States, but out-shipments totaled 56,000 head.

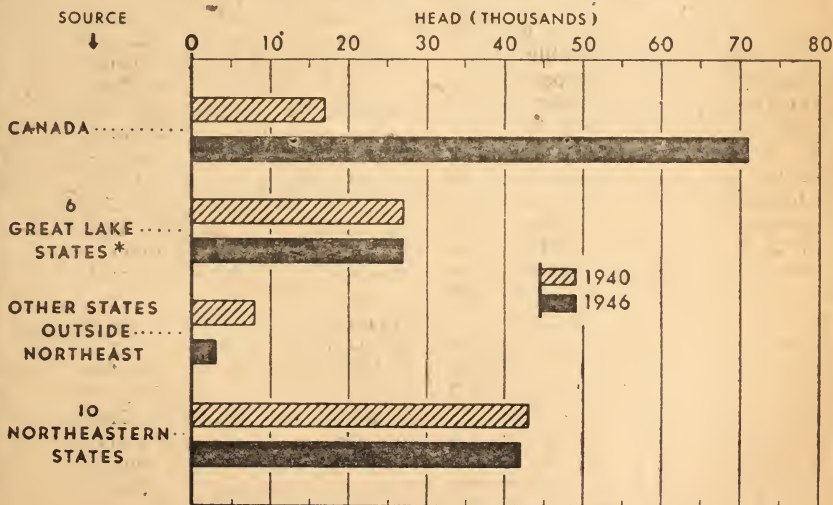
Net in-shipments in 1946 were one-eighth larger than in 1945, almost double those of 1940, and probably the largest since 1932. Data on in-shipments, out-shipments, and net in-shipments for 10 States of the area (excluding Virginia) in the 1936-46 period are shown in table 1.

For many years farmers in the Northeast have obtained cows from other areas to help maintain their herds. Their expenses for feed, labor, and

other items used in raising a heifer calf to freshening age are relatively high. The high costs lead many of them to buy cows from areas where costs are lower. While some of the replacements have been obtained from outlying sections within the Northeast, others have been brought in from outside the area, principally from the central and western Great Lakes States and from Canada. In-shipments appear to have been rather heavy in the late 1920's and early 1930's, but had declined appreciably by 1940. Since that time there has been a steady increase of in-shipments. In 1946, cattle from outside the Northeast made up about 10 percent of its milk-herd replacements, compared with 8 percent in 1945 and an average of 6 percent in 1940-44.

Of these 11 States, Massachusetts had the largest net in-shipments of dairy cattle in 1946—27,000 head. New Jersey followed closely with 26,000, and Connecticut was next with 14,000 head. Milk producers in these 3 States have

**SOURCE OF DAIRY CATTLE SHIPMENTS INTO  
10 NORTHERN STATES, 1940 AND 1946**



\* OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, AND MINNESOTA



less pasture available, produce less of their own feed, and are in closer competition with city labor markets than some of the other Northeastern States. As a result, their farmers tend to rely a good deal upon outside sources for their cattle. Net in-shipments of dairy cattle into New Jersey and Vermont last year were about 3,000 head above 1945. Those into Maine and Massachusetts were 2,000 head greater and into Maryland about 1,500 more than in the previous year. Pennsylvania, with 1,500 fewer net imports, was the only Northeastern State with much less than in 1945. Every one of the 11 States was on a net import basis in 1946 as were also the 10 for which records were available in 1945. In earlier years, one or more of the 11 States shipped out more dairy cattle than were imported. During 1940, Maine, Vermont, New York, and Maryland exported more dairy cattle than were shipped in.

Imports of dairy cattle from Canada, totaling 71,000 head, made up almost half of the total dairy cattle shipped into the Northeast in 1946. Wisconsin supplied 20,000 head and Minnesota, Michigan, and Ohio, together, provided about 8,000. Some 44,000 head of those shipped in were from States within the area, but about 10,000 of these were previously imported Canadian cattle that were reshipped from Vermont. The New England States and New York drew dairy cattle mainly from Canada. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia got their largest shipments from Wisconsin, with Canada next.

Importance of Canada as a source of dairy cattle for the Northeast has increased sharply since prewar. The largest number of in-shipments in 1940 came from other States within the Northeast. The central and western Great Lakes States also supplied considerably more than Canada. However, as in-shipments increased, most of the added cattle were obtained in Canada. Imports from Canada into the region jumped from 17,000 head in 1940 to 71,000 in 1946. Over the same period

in-shipments from the Great Lakes territory and from other States in the Northeast were practically unchanged.

This region supplied some of the cattle shipped abroad in 1946 to help out Europe. Export shipments from New York and Pennsylvania totaled about 5,000 head. A large part of these were apparently dairy cattle shipped by UNRRA. In the first half of 1946 purchases by UNRRA in the Northeastern States, mainly New York and Pennsylvania, totaled about 3,500 head, or some 15 percent of their total United States purchases in this period. The UNRRA buying program ended July 1, 1946.

Despite large in-shipments, the number of milk cows in the Northeast went down slightly during 1946. It appears that culling rates in Northeastern herds in 1946 were lower than in 1945, but higher than in other recent years. Here we must take into account the number of cows and heifers on hand at the start of the year, the number of replacements raised and shipped in, and number of cows on hand at the end of the year. For 12 Northeastern States (including Delaware for which data on in-shipments and out-shipments are not available, but have been assumed to balance) turn-over of milk cows in 1946 totaled about 950,000 head, or about 19 percent of the total number on hand. This compared with 21 percent in 1945 and a range of 15 to 18 percent during the previous 8 years.

Differences between individual States were large, with culling rates highest in the States where dairying is intensive. Over the 1937-46 period, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Jersey showed the highest culling rates with 29 percent, 27 percent, and 26 percent respectively. Lowest culling rates were in Vermont and New York, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia where annual average turn-over during the 10-year period ranged from 14 to 16 percent.

JOHN L. WILSON AND  
GLENN E. CASEY

*Bureau of Agricultural Economics*



# Turkeys for the Holidays

**T**URKEY growers this year have cut down on their operations. They will raise about 16 percent fewer turkeys than last year and about 23 percent fewer than in peak 1945. However, the number raised this year will still be the fourth largest on record.

The lower output this year reflects the slump that hit prices late in the last marketing season. After getting record high prices last October—40.6 cents per pound—farmers' prices for turkeys fell off and in January were about 25 percent under October. For 1946 as a whole, however, average prices received by turkey growers were the highest of record.

Marketings of turkeys for the coming holiday season are likely to be about 15 percent below last year. However the quantity of turkey consumed during the holiday season is expected to be down about 10 percent. The difference here will come from the smaller into-storage movement this year compared with last. From September 1, 1946 to February 1, 1947 nearly 100 million pounds of turkeys were stored. This was the largest total into-storage movement of record, except for the preceding year. In the latter year, of course, large quantities went into storage for the armed forces.

Turkeys are a "Steagall" commodity, which means that price supports are authorized until the end of 1948. The Department on August 28 announced that prices would be paid for dressed turkeys so as to reflect a minimum of 90 percent of parity. This program will be in operation from September 1 to February 1. In mid-August the average price received by farmers for turkeys was 29.8 cents per pound.

Profound changes have been taking place in the turkey industry. Based on census data, the size of the average turkey farm from 1929-44 has increased almost fivefold. In 1929 there were 638 thousand farms raising turkeys. By 1944 this had declined to 194 thousand farms. In the same period the number of turkeys raised more than doubled.

The size of operation has increased most in the North Atlantic and Western States, although there also have

## Turkey Price Supports

**B**ECAUSE of high feed prices, many turkey producers this year will sell birds earlier than usual. Because many turkeys probably will go on the market before the holidays, the Department of Agriculture has amended its price-support program to include the period from September 1 through January 31, 1948. Previously, the beginning date had been planned for October 1. The amended program limits purchases to turkeys bought and dressed after August 30. Otherwise the program is as first announced on April 30.

Purchases will be made at prices that reflect a national average price of 90 percent of the August 15 parity price.

been large increases in the North Central region, particularly in Iowa and Minnesota. From 1929 to 1944, the number of turkeys raised per farm increased 1,050 percent in the North Atlantic States and 633 percent in the Western States. The average size of the farm turkey flock has increased moderately in the South Atlantic States, but little in the South Central States. This area, however, has the largest number of farms raising turkeys.

GERSON LEVIN  
*Bureau of Agricultural Economics*

## Marketing Charges Up

**C**HARGES for marketing farm food products during June (the most recent month for which we have data) were the highest in more than 26 years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The annual rate of marketing charges in June for a family market basket of farm food products was \$308. This was a 28-percent rise from the \$241 annual rate for June 1946 and 53 percent above the prewar average of \$201.

# Economic Trends Affecting Agriculture

Year and month	Industrial production (1935-39 = 100) <sup>1</sup>	Income of industrial workers (1935-39 = 100) <sup>2</sup>	1910-14=100					Index of prices received by farmers (August 1909-July 1914=100)			
			Average earnings of factory workers	Wholesale prices of all commodities <sup>3</sup>	Prices paid by farmers		Farm wage rates <sup>4</sup>	Livestock and products			
					Commodities	Commodities, interest, and taxes		Dairy products	Poultry and eggs	Meat animals	All live-stock
1910-14 average.....	58	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101	101
1915-19 average.....	72	90	152	158	151	150	148	148	154	163	158
1920-24 average.....	75	122	221	160	161	173	178	159	163	123	142
1925-29 average.....	98	129	232	143	155	168	179	160	155	148	154
1930-34 average.....	74	78	179	107	122	135	115	105	94	85	93
1935-39 average.....	100	100	199	118	125	128	118	119	109	119	117
1940-44 average.....	192	234	325	139	150	147	212	162	146	171	164
1945 average.....	203	290	403	154	180	174	350	197	196	210	203
1946 average.....	170	270	391	177	203	194	378	242	198	256	240
1946											
August.....	177	290	401	188	214	204	-----	257	199	294	263
September.....	180	292	404	181	210	200	-----	271	221	249	250
October.....	181	293	408	196	218	207	378	300	257	318	299
November.....	182	298	409	204	224	212	-----	307	230	313	294
December.....	182	305	417	206	225	213	-----	312	226	311	294
1947											
January.....	188	308	419	211	227	215	399	292	201	306	281
February.....	190	309	421	218	234	221	-----	270	192	319	278
March.....	189	313	425	216	240	227	-----	269	199	345	292
April.....	187	309	423	215	243	230	397	257	204	331	282
May.....	185	313	432	215	242	229	-----	241	203	327	275
June.....	184	318	439	222	244	231	-----	233	205	338	278
July.....	178	-----	-----	-----	244	231	404	244	220	343	286
August.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	249	235	-----	258	224	349	295

Year and month	Index of prices received by farmers (August 1909-July 1914=100)								All crops and live-stock	Parity ratio <sup>5</sup>
	Crops									
	Food grains	Feed grains and hay	To-bacco	Cotton	Oil-bearing crops	Fruit	Truck crops	All crops		
1910-14 average.....	100	101	102	96	98	99	-----	99	100	100
1915-19 average.....	193	164	187	168	187	125	-----	168	162	106
1920-24 average.....	147	126	192	189	149	148	143	160	151	86
1925-29 average.....	140	119	172	145	129	141	140	143	149	89
1930-34 average.....	70	76	119	74	72	94	106	86	90	66
1935-39 average.....	94	95	175	83	106	83	102	97	107	84
1940-44 average.....	123	119	245	131	159	133	172	143	154	103
1945 average.....	172	161	366	171	215	226	224	201	202	116
1946 average.....	201	195	382	228	244	226	204	226	233	120
1946										
August.....	203	225	388	271	242	203	162	233	249	123
September.....	207	221	396	285	236	210	154	236	243	122
October.....	218	222	410	304	255	208	151	244	273	132
November.....	220	187	399	236	342	186	207	230	263	124
December.....	224	186	406	242	334	211	166	232	264	124
1947										
January.....	223	184	399	240	336	196	238	236	260	121
February.....	235	185	390	246	334	203	275	245	262	119
March.....	283	212	390	257	360	215	299	266	280	123
April.....	277	223	387	260	358	223	295	269	276	120
May.....	276	218	390	270	326	222	286	268	272	119
June.....	253	240	390	275	318	228	215	262	271	117
July.....	251	253	390	289	314	215	189	263	276	119
August.....	246	270	383	267	308	177	211	255	276	117

<sup>1</sup> Federal Reserve Board represents output of mining and manufacturing; monthly data adjusted for seasonal variation.

<sup>2</sup> Computed from data furnished by Bureau of Labor Statistics and Interstate Commerce Commission on pay rolls in mining, manufacturing, and transportation; monthly data adjusted for seasonal variation. Revised April, 1947.

<sup>3</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>4</sup> Monthly data adjusted for seasonal variation.

<sup>5</sup> Ratio of prices received to prices paid for commodities, interest, and taxes.

<sup>6</sup> 1924 only.



# Cotton Crop Outlook

**T**HE OUTLOOK for the Southern cotton farmer at the beginning of the 1947-48 season is better than in many years. Indicated domestic supplies for 1947-48 are nearly a fifth under a year ago. Also, consumption plus exports is running at a high peacetime rate. As a result, cotton in the next 12 months will be in shorter supply than in recent years.

Though domestic consumption and exports may ease off some this year, the carry-over on August 1, 1948, may not be greatly different from carry-over of 2.5 million bales. This year's carry-over is the smallest since 1929.

This year's production is forecast at more than a third above the last year's short crop. The production expected, however, is below the 10-year average. Also, it is a half million bales below

what would have resulted, with average yields, had farmers planted up to the 1947 goal. If prices to growers average about as in 1946, farmers' gross incomes from the 1947 crop will be well above the 1.7 billion dollars they received from the lint and seed last year. Depending on prices, cotton growers' prospects for better incomes are particularly good in some States. Notable examples are Louisiana, where the September forecast is 112 percent above 1946 production; Texas 89 percent above, Mississippi 62 percent above, and California 48 percent above. Indications are that weather conditions, except in a few areas, have been generally favorable since September 1.

For the 1946-47 season, mill consumption of cotton and the output of textiles was unusually high for peace-

## Prices of Farm Products

[Estimates of average prices received by farmers at local farm markets based on reports to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A average of reports covering the United States weighted according to relative importance of district and State]

Commodity	5-year average		Aug. 15, 1946	July 15 1947	Aug. 15, 1947	Parity price
	August 1909-July 1914	January 1935- December 1939				
Wheat (bushel).....dollars..	0.884	0.837	1.78	2.14	2.10	2.08
Rye (bushel).....do.....	.720	.554	1.62	2.36	2.11	1.69
Rice (bushel).....do.....	.813	.742	1.74	2.62	2.71	1.91
Corn (bushel).....do.....	.642	.691	1.80	2.01	2.19	1.51
Oats (bushel).....do.....	.399	.340	.734	.922	.943	.938
Barley (bushel).....do.....	.619	.533	1.30	1.57	1.61	1.45
Sorghum, grain (100-pound).....do.....	1.21	1.17	2.76	2.78	2.86	2.84
Hay (tons).....do.....	11.87	8.87	15.10	15.10	15.30	27.90
Cotton (pound).....cents.....	12.4	10.34	33.55	35.88	33.15	29.14
Cottonseed (ton).....dollars.....	22.55	27.52	59.10	79.00	75.50	53.00
Soybeans (bushel).....do.....	4.96	4.954	2.35	3.09	3.07	2.26
Peanuts (pound).....cents.....	4.8	3.55	8.88	9.55	9.81	11.3
Flaxseed (bushel).....dollars.....	1.69	1.69	3.64	5.75	5.73	3.97
Potatoes (bushel).....do.....	4.697	.717	1.43	1.69	1.61	1.75
Sweetpotatoes (bushel).....do.....	.878	.807	2.80	2.51	2.70	2.06
Apples (bushel).....do.....	.96	.90	2.27	2.95	2.05	2.26
Oranges on tree (box).....do.....	2.29	1.11	2.91	.89	1.86	3.57
Hogs (hundredweight).....do.....	7.27	8.38	20.80	23.60	24.40	17.10
Beef cattle (hundredweight).....do.....	5.42	6.56	15.70	19.80	20.00	12.70
Veal calves (hundredweight).....do.....	6.75	7.80	15.90	20.80	20.80	15.90
Lams (hundredweight).....do.....	5.88	7.79	16.40	21.10	21.00	13.80
Butterfat (pound).....cents.....	26.3	29.1	70.8	68.0	73.3	58.8
Milk, wholesale (100 pound).....dollars.....	1.60	1.81	4.34	3.82	4.00	3.68
Chickens (pound).....cents.....	11.4	14.9	27.6	28.1	26.9	26.8
Eggs (dozen).....do.....	21.5	21.7	39.1	45.7	47.5	51.0
Wool (pound).....do.....	18.3	23.8	42.5	39.2	40.0	43.0

<sup>1</sup> Revised.

<sup>2</sup> Comparable base price, August 1909-July 1914.

<sup>3</sup> Comparable price computed under sec. 3 (b) Price Control Act.

<sup>4</sup> 1919-28 average of \$1.12 per bu. used in computing parity.

<sup>5</sup> 1919-28 average for computing parity price.

<sup>6</sup> Adjusted for seasonality.



time. As a result, retail supplies of many textile items have become more plentiful. However, the degree of this catching-up process varies for different types of cloth and adjustments are expected this season in the output of different fabrics. These adjustments will reflect changes in demand for the various constructions and on the whole may result in the production of lighter cloth. If an equal yardage is produced, some shift to lighter constructions would not cut down much on the quantity of cotton used. Of course, our rate of consumption of raw cotton in the future depends largely upon general business conditions, including industrial employment.

Conditions in the export market will be different from last year. We are starting the 1947-48 season with an export subsidy of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound, compared with the 4-cent subsidy paid for most of the 3.5 million bales exported in 1946-47. Thus the differential in export prices of American and foreign cottons may be less favorable to American cotton this year than last. Also, Government agencies will not take part directly in the export program to the same extent as last year. However, exports to Germany and Japan will be financed largely by Export-Import Bank credits and the larger share of the needs of these markets will be met with American cotton. This should result in a comparatively strong export demand for the western grown, shorter staple cotton. Much cotton of this type has been used by Japanese mills since the war.

TROY MULLINS

*Bureau of Agricultural Economics*

### Loans on Long Staple Cotton

**T**HE loan program on 1947 crop American-Egyptian cotton was announced August 22.

Loan rate for the basic quality (grade No. 2,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches) will be 56.60 cents per pound, net weight, in the Arizona-California area and 56.85 cents per pound, net weight, in the New Mexico-west Texas area.

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID  
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300  
(GPO)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

